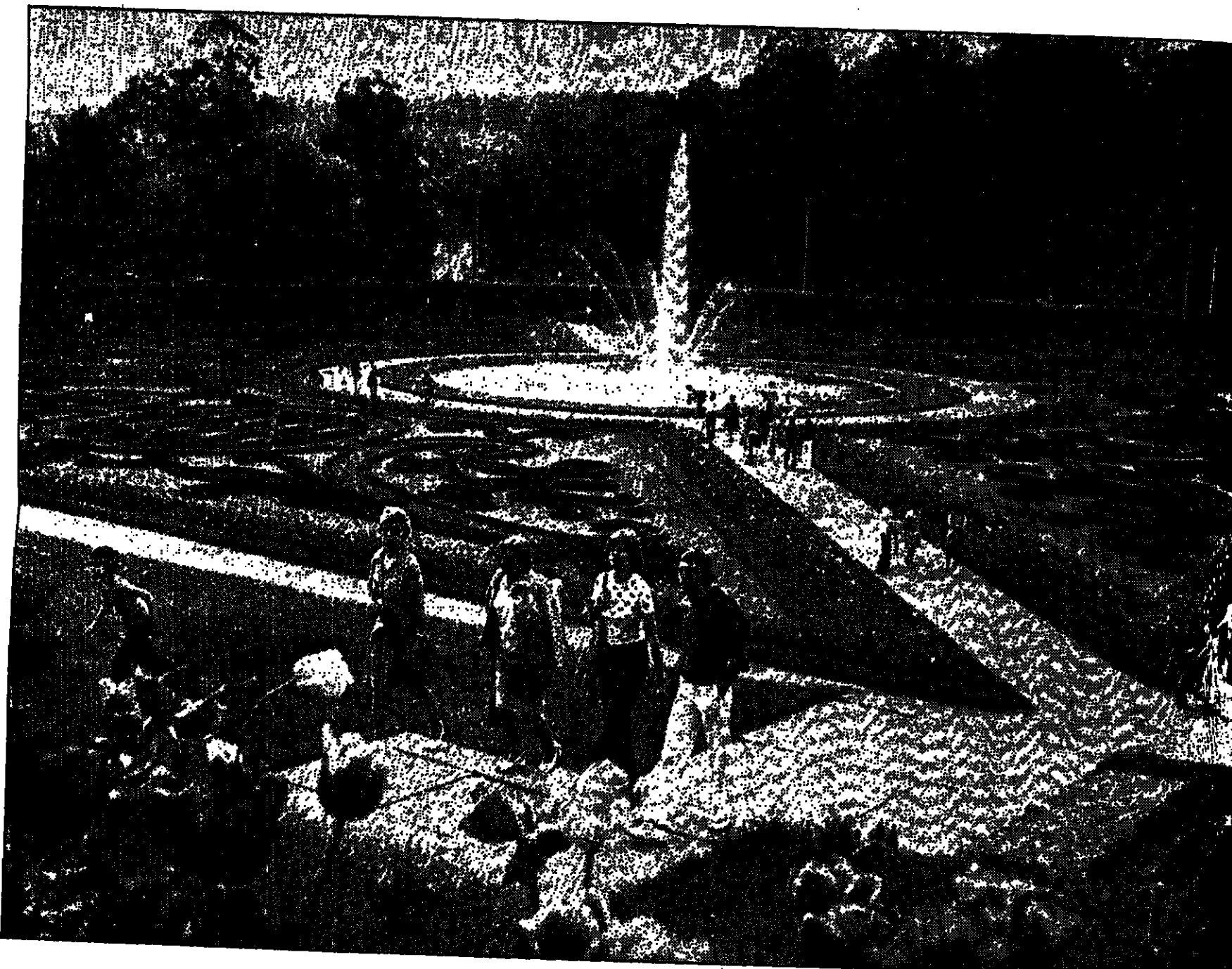


Parks in Germany

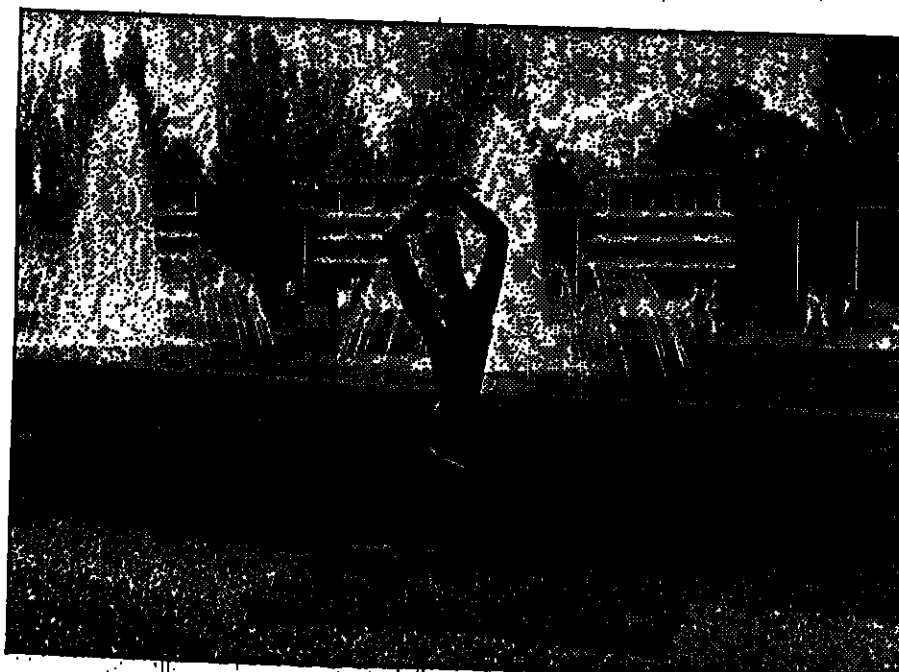
Is Germany a country of parks as well? Indeed it is. There is the magnificent Englischer Garten in Munich, the blossoming gardens around the river Alster in Hamburg, the flower beds of the German Federal Garden Show in the capital, Bonn, situated on the Rhine, and over a thousand other parks including whole forests. Again and again the landscape thickens to a park. Where a park

transcends the borders of a town and takes over the woody hills both architects and gardeners sail with the wind. A good example is the Gruga Park in Essen, in the Ruhr area: it was laid out in 1929 and comprises waterworks, a botanic garden and exhibition halls. Or the Wilhelmshöhe mountain park at Kassel: in its midst is the residence built in 1786 which was temporarily

occupied by Napoleon III. Or Ludwigsburg on the Neckar: a baroque palace and park and fairy-tale garden. The beautiful on the island of Malnau on Lake Constance, on the other hand, a different kind: here the Swiss Count Bernadotte looks after gardens with Mediterranean vegetation. Why not make a tour of the parks of Germany?



Ludwigsburg
Gruga-Park/Essen



DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS
Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt

Hamburg, 28 September 1980
Nineteenth Year - No. 958 - By air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C
ISSN 0016-8858

UN honour a yardstick of German stature

The United Nations is an offspring of the Second World War and of hopes of a better, more peaceful world order. The rise to power of a second Hitler was to be forestalled. That was why two provisions aimed specifically at the erstwhile enemy states were included in the UN Charter. Now, 35 years later, a German has been elected president of the General Assembly. But he does not represent the German Reich, one of the enemy states in question. He represents one of the two German states that have come into being on the territory of the Reich and in succession to it.

Gratified though we may be that a German has been entrusted with one of the highest-ranking honorary appointments

rise to recognition and repute to the division of the world.

It has also had to pay the price of a divided Germany, with both German states taking good care to be utterly reliable as partners in their respective blocs.

West Germans are not alone in being someone again, to use Ludwig Erhard's phrase; the GDR has also gained international standing, albeit eclipsed by that of the Federal Republic.

Are these no more than mere marginal historical reminiscences? No indeed. A number of corollaries follow, such as that the unequal German twins, eyeing one another mistrustfully at the UN, must refrain from submitting their reciprocal problems to the General Assembly.

Intra-German squabbles are not an issue that interests the United Nations. If they were, von Weizsäcker would not be current president of the General Assembly.

War guilt as the root cause of the division of Germany would still be too clearly imprinted on the collective mind.

If, on the other hand, the election of a German as president of the UN General Assembly were the sole outcome of our UN membership and our renunciation of active pursuit of national unity and freedom, we should hardly have grounds for either pride or satisfaction.

The Bonn Opposition long viewed UN membership as a hollow distinction; it probably does so to this day. But what might have happened if Bonn had not resolved to apply for UN membership?

National unity and freedom would not have been even remotely closer prospects. Bonn would have had great difficulty in gaining greater political leeway (especially as UN membership was a result of the East bloc treaties and the policy of détente).

Dependent on the United States, Bonn would have remained to a much greater extent at the receiving end in East-West disputes.

This development testifies to the dilemma faced by both the UN and the Germans. Given the state of affairs at the United Nations the GDR's ambassador to the UN might conceivably have been voted General Assembly president instead.

A country does not have to be peaceloving or boast impeccable democratic credentials for its representative to be voted into the chair at a UN General Assembly.

Would we have been equally gratified if not Bonn's Rüdiger von Weizsäcker but East Berlin's Peter Florin had been elected president?

This is not to detract from the honour bestowed on either Herr von Weizsäcker or Bonn, but it must be borne in mind that Germany owes its renewed



American Secretary of State Edmund Muskie (left) and Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher brief each other between sessions of the United Nations General Assembly in New York. (Photo: dpa)

In the wake of the EEC and Nato, the UN provided Bonn with a new field in which to gain an international standing consonant with its economic weight.

The Federal Republic has not elbowed its way into this role; it merely came its way just as a greater say in Nato did: both on account of its own weight and as a result of a weaker US position.

In Nato Bonn has shouldered this burden; at the UN it is still reluctant to do so and far from clear as to the opportunities at its command.

Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has nonetheless appreciated more clearly than either Chancellor Schmidt or the Opposition the importance of the United Nations, which nowadays is by and large a Third World forum.

East-West disputes are no longer settled in Europe to any great extent, and the Bonn government is rightly opposed to a full reversion to settling East-West scores on the Continent.

The Soviet Union chose to intervene

not in Europe but in Angola, Ethiopia and Afghanistan. The East-West conflict nowadays largely takes place in the Third World.

So if you want to help uphold the freedom and independence of threatened nations, that is where you must do it.

Bonn cannot do so with weapons, which almost invariably arrive too late in any case, but only with material assistance. And it cannot do so alone.

This is why the North-South dialogue is no less important than the East-West dialogue, and it happens to take place within a UN framework.

UN majorities may be unpredictable at times but they are by no means a write-off as far as the West is concerned, as the Afghanistan vote showed.

Caution is advisable, especially when it comes to the developing countries' views on international economic affairs. But Bonn would be no means stand to lose by taking a more active foreign policy part at the United Nations.

Dieter Schröder

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 19 September 1980)

Session bogs down in a war of words

little getting down to brass tacks nowadays at the UN General Assembly; instead delegates generously apportion blame and protest their own innocence.

The whole sterile character of the one-country one-vote system is evident at UN divisions in which the 120 or so Third World countries almost unanimously vote against the West.

At the special session, which was no exception, anti-Western majorities were

trundled out in conveyor-belt fashion by a bloc in which the plaintiff also assumes the role of judge and jury.

Bonn, which in company with Washington and Whitehall stymied a number of Third World wishes, was in the sin bin as usual, having lashed out in self-defence again to the best of its ability.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher took on this tough assignment in person. With greatest emphasis than in the past he told the gathering of 153 states it was high time the socialist countries made an appropriate contribution towards development aid.

The East bloc is happy to allow the West pride of place as paymaster-general.

Continued on page 2

An estimated 500bn will be invested in armaments this year. Dollars or deutschmarks? You may ask. But does it really matter?

The 10 countries with the most powerful armed forces in the world include half a dozen that cannot be rated as other than developing countries.

Of the remaining four, Turkey and the Soviet Union may fairly be rated in need of development; the United States and West Germany alone can be considered developed.

A fresh round in the strategic arms build-up can be expected in the United States as a result of Moscow catching up with Washington (whereupon the Kremlin will doubtless return the favour).

What could testify more clearly to the

WORLD AFFAIRS

Guns before butter upshot of arms race madness

fearful madness that characterises the military sector? It is a case of guns before butter all over the world even though very few countries can possibly afford both.

This, then, is the backdrop against which Mr Muskie and Mr Gromyko met in New York. Can the vicious circle of the arms race be brought to a halt or is it doomed to spiral on to some bitter end or other?

overcast as long as the present is upset by uncertainty.

The Polish hosts made a noteworthy gesture in allowing their West German visitors to include in their itinerary the former German Eastern territories.

The German party signally failed to respond with an appropriate gesture of its own.

All it can be said to have done is to persevere with the task of reconciliation. In view of the past, of course, that alone must by no means be underestimated.

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 16 September 1980)

German bishops tread with care in Poland

Cardinal Höffner of Cologne says he and his party of Roman Catholic bishops discussed political issues merely in passing, as it were, in their talks with Polish counterparts.

If political issues are taken to mean recent events in Poland, this self-restraint was well-advised.

Yet despite Cardinal Höffner's protestations to the contrary, there still are substantial political differences of viewpoint between Polish and German Catholics.

They can be attributed to the past that was so often conjured in the course of what can only be termed a pilgrimage by the German bishops.

Comments by Bavarian Education Minister Hans Maier on the Oder-Neisse line did, after all, lead the Polish Catholics to stay away from the West German Roman Catholic congress in Berlin and the anniversary celebrations of Cologne Cathedral.

Professor Maier may not be a bishop but he is the highest-ranking representative of the Roman Catholic laity.

Were the bishops not briefed on Polish criticism of his comments? Ought they not to have discussed it very seriously indeed in Poland?

Cardinal Höffner is right when he says we must not concentrate exclusively on the past. But future prospects are

Continued from page 1

of development aid, and Herr Genscher felt some justification in launching his attack.

Bonn's 0.4-per-cent GNP contribution towards development aid may still be a far cry from the UN target of 0.7 per cent but it is substantially more satisfactory than the East bloc's 0.04 per cent.

In an unusually frank appeal he called on the rich oil-exporting countries to bear in mind, when pricing petroleum, the 92 developing countries dependent on oil imports who are already unable to pay their oil bills.

This year the oil exporters will earn \$50bn in exports to the Third World alone, and that is more than the Third World receives in development aid.

Everyone can work out for themselves the gloomy consequences of the oil dilemma. Per capita incomes in the poorest countries are likely to decline still further. Current hardship will grow even worse.

In the long term the industrialised countries could not hope to survive as

peaceful islands of prosperity in a sea of despair, as many speakers pointed out.

These were true words, but in view of the meagre outcome of the conference they cannot have made much impression. The view that world problems can only be solved by swift joint action was not reflected in the resolutions approved.

The conference was adjourned until next year, left everything open and, once again, turned a blind eye and a deaf ear to everything.

In the report by the US Environmental Protection Agency and the State Department to President Carter a spate of unprecedented worldwide cooperation is said to be indispensable if imminent catastrophe, threatening millions (and maybe billions) of people is to be averted.

This considered opinion is not the view of mustard-keen world improvers or notorious pessimists but of experts who have incorporated international findings in the report.

Report 2000, like the findings of the

Never has the world seen anything like it. It used to be matter of guns and ships. Numbers were less important, since the various sides were not as well informed as they are today by terrestrial intelligence and spy satellites.

Targets can now be hit to within 200 metres from a distance of 200,000 kilometres. The Americans cannot bear the thought of being even equalled in terms of technological excellence.

America and Russia agreed by the terms of Salt 1 and Salt 2 to ceilings for intercontinental strategic missiles, but the Russians promptly made sure there was still an intermediate-range missile to which no such restrictions applied.

This category was far from tactical from a European point of view, however. Capable of hitting targets anywhere in Europe, missiles with a range of 1,000km are of strictly strategic importance to Europeans.

What is more, Nato still does not have an answer to this.

Western Europe, led by West Germany, has in all moderation taken the only

logical decision in resolving to use its missile arsenal but also concerned three years in which to do it over.

This is the time it will take to first Nato missiles to counter the SS-20s to be deployed in Europe.

But what has been the Soviet response? Russia has stepped up its arms with the result, according to the State of Strategic Studies, that a fifth of its aimed at Western Europe.

Five days (it used to be one every day). Moscow is setting up no fewer than three additional missile systems, ranges of up to 1,000km - standing out in significance given European distances.

Nato has so far not allowed itself to be perturbed by Soviet threats. It is being allowed to deploy all these without a Nato response, it would be long before they were used to small Europe.

There can already be no doubt as to the absolutely essential feature of this round of East-West talks if the circle is to be broken.

Europe must be included in the terms of reference and preferably as an equal partner.

Above all, however, strategic armaments must somehow put paid to deadly technological arms race; it must not be restricted to mere numbers.

Hans-Joachim Nieme (Frankfurter Neue Presse, 18 September 1980)

Turkey a case of backing vital interests

somely, that Turkey's problems are not just the Ankara government's concern.

The list also makes a mockery of Western claims that billion-dollar loans to bail out Turkey might salvage democracy on the Bosphorus.

In the circumstances the statement by the EEC Council of Ministers in Brussels that the Turkish junta led by General Evren must restore democracy as soon as possible is thoughtless, if not cynical.

Which democracy can the ministers possibly mean? A democracy that in its dying days cost 30 terrorist murders a day? The inability of political parties to

Brändt Commission, concludes that by the turn of the century the world will be more densely populated, more polluted, ecologically and politically more unstable and more prone to decomposition than the world in which we now live.

Competition for accessible resources in itself runs the risk of world catastrophe, and this apocalyptic prospect could well be reality in a mere 20 years' time.

Yet the forum that might conceivably arrive at a solution, the United Nations, is proving incapable of action. Instead speeches are made, expense accounts run up and ideologies conserved that have long ceased to have anything in common with the world today.

Speeches, appeals and resolutions will not fill a single hungry belly. And the frontiers to hardship have not been reached yet.

Already 800 million people do not have enough to eat. Soon their numbers will be up to a billion. These are figures that cannot be grasped in terms of preconceived notions or figures of speech.

Report 2000, like the findings of the

agree to a Presidential candidate in more than 80 polls?

Or do they mean the deep rift between rich and poor, between towns and country that neither the Eowit nor Demirel administrations were able to bridge?

With such a discrepancy between democratic claims and political reality, is it none too difficult to sympathise with the generals who have solved power for the third time (the first two were in 1960 and 1971)?

Besides, the armed forces in Turkey can be compared neither with the counterparts in the banana republics of Latin America nor with fascist military dictatorships such as South Korea.

If a state of emergency and strict discipline were to be used to restore a reasonably stable domestic and foreign policy balance in Turkey, then surely the suspension of Turkish pseudo-democracy would prove beneficial.

This state of affairs may be embarrassing to the West, but what alternative does it have? For geostrategic reasons Turkey cannot on any account be left to the lurch.

So Herr Matthöfer may well be right in suspecting that aid to Turkey is prove a never-ending task. But it is a matter of democracy then of our vital interests.

Holger Dohmann (Deutsches Allgemeine Sonntagsblatt, 21 September 1980)

The German Tribune
Published: Friedrich Reinke, Editor-in-Chief
Herausgeber: Alexander Anthony, English version
Editor: Simon Burnett, Distribution Manager
Georgine Florence
Friedrich Reinke Verlag GmbH, 23 Scheune, Hamburg 70, Tel.: 22 55 1, Telex: 02-14723

Advertising rates: No. 13
Annual subscription DM 35.
Printed by: Druck- und Verlagsanstalt Friedrich Reinke
Bremen-Gummler. Distributed in the USA by: MAILING, Inc. 640 West 24th Street, New York, NY 10011

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE reproduces are published in cooperation with the editorial staff of leading newspapers of the Federal Republic of Germany. They are complete translations of the original text and are not edited or editorially corrected. THE GERMAN TRIBUNE also publishes quarterly supplements featuring articles collected from German newspapers.

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THE UNITED NATIONS

Bonn man in General Assembly chair - over handicaps

Bonn has only been a full member of the United Nations for the past seven years, yet already its ambassador to the UN has been voted president of the General Assembly.

Given the weight West Germany carries in world affairs, a German in the chair at the 35th UN General Assembly might be thought to be a matter of course.

But it can hardly be when one recalls that the UN Charter in two clauses still terms Germany - wartime Axis Germany - an enemy state. As such it is subject to special treatment.

A German at the UN's helm is like a man who bears in mind that if Bonn's new Ostpolitik had not put paid to the Hallstein Doctrine in the early 70s the Federal Republic might well still not be represented at the United Nations.

So there is every reason for Bonn President Karl Carstens and politicians of the ruling Social and Free Democratic

coalition to voice satisfaction at the election of Rüdiger von Wechmar as General Assembly president.

Whether it is an occasion for jubilation, as Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher claims, is another matter. Bonn has already been saddled with heavy UN responsibilities as a Security Council member in 1977-78.

One could well argue that it is now saddled once and for all with the burden of special responsibility for an organisation that is confronted with all the world's conflicts, including the increasingly serious North-South clash.

Herr von Wechmar realised five years ago that the UN would increasingly be used by the developing countries as a means of achieving their objectives by virtue of their numerical superiority in the General Assembly.

The special session of the UN body on development affairs that has just been wound up is a case in point. At the General Assembly special session

Von Wechmar a personal choice of many

expression that at United Press in pre-deutschmark days he earned a salary of 800 reichsmark and two cartons of cigarettes.

After a spell as Eastern Europe correspondent for ZDF, the second channel of West German TV, he finally switched sides to work as press spokesman for the Social and Free Democratic Bonn government of Chancellor Willy Brandt

and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel. But even as a state secretary he retained, as head of the Bonn government's Press and Information Office, a clear understanding of press requirements and a confidence in journalists' fairness and reliability that has stood him in good stead in New York as well as Bonn.

At the UN, where there have been two German ambassadors for the past seven years, Rüdiger von Wechmar is synonymous with Germany: a new, hard-working Germany shorn of prejudice and with a ready, open ear to the world.

Gitta Bauer (Die Welt, 16 September 1980)

Aid for poorer nations given priority

special agencies such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The issue at stake is whether the UN and the proposed special conference are to have the last word on crucial subjects such as international monetary reform, world trade, development aid and energy or UN agencies such as the IMF are to retain their present powers.

At the United Nations every country has one vote, so the Third World countries predominate, whereas in UN special agencies the industrialised countries hold the upper hand by virtue of holding votes in proportion to their capital investment.

The compromise solution envisaged in the UN conference next year supervising and coordinating global negotiations.

A package of agreements on major development issues and moot points in North-South talks was, however, only to be passed jointly by all UN member-states.

In other words, the industrialised countries would practically have enjoyed a veto, but America, Britain and Germany felt this was not enough.

They feared the terms of reference of the IMF and other, previously fairly independent UN agencies might be undermined.

In drafting a development strategy for the 80s delegates agreed on the following points:

Industrialised and donor countries are wherever possible to step up development aid to 0.7 per cent of GNP by 1985. This target is to be reached by the second half of the 80s at the latest and followed by a one-per-cent target for which no deadline was set.

Third World growth in real terms is to average seven per cent in the 80s. This would mean economic growth in the developing countries at a much faster pace than in the industrialised world so as to help bridge the gap between rich and poor.

Development and expansion of energy resources must be encouraged to help the developing countries and foster growth in world trade. The industrialised countries are called on to step up energy measures.

The UN development strategy is to advocate an open system of world trade and protection of private investment all over the world.

Strategy for the 80s will have to be passed by the General Assembly in ordinary session. What matters is for aid and growth percentage targets not to be declared binding.

The donor countries merely undertake to redouble their efforts to reach the targets set.

Peter Bauer (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 16 September 1980)



The chairman of the 35th General Assembly, Rüdiger von Wechmar (right) with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. (Photo: dpa)

kesman for the Brandt administration and a man with an inimitable ability to combine tact and tactics.

He can be as charming as he is firm in the views he holds. In his opening speech he was critical of his own government, leaving little doubt that he expected his affluent fatherland and other highly developed countries to make serious North-South compromise bids.

This criticism testified to the independent outlook he has felt able to maintain despite being for so long dependent on instructions from Bonn.

"Progress at the UN," he is on record as saying, "can be measured in centimetres at best, whereas a lengthy yardstick is needed to read off the degree of disappointment."

In addition to these qualities he will need the patience of a watchmaker, a precision engineering trade he learnt many years ago as an American prisoner-of-war.

Hans-Herbert Gaebe (Frankfurter Rundschau, 18 September 1980)

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Peter Bauer (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 16 September 1980)

Paradox of involvement in general election

The dispute over church involvement in the election campaign is full of contradictions and paradoxes.

While the discussion over the form of the Catholic pastoral letter soon supplanted the debate over the issue itself, there is a tug-of-war in progress now among the Protestants from all sorts of anti-Strauss pro-Schmidt initiatives and those favouring strict neutrality.

And those who only just rejected one intervention as inadmissible suddenly welcome statements to the opposite effect.

The whole dispute would have been unthinkable if Germany's political tradition did not have a curious penchant for higher, authoritative attitudes.

Even anti-clerical elements welcome spiritual blessing for their critical attitudes.

It is thus indicative and consistent that the chairman of the Campaign Arbitration Committee is a bishop. As a result, there is something ambiguous

and dishonest about the hectic discussion over the churches' attitudes.

But what is the actual situation concerning the relationship between church and State, between theology and politics and between authority and citizen?

It is not enough to say that the church should look after its basic values while the politicians go about the business which only they thoroughly understand.

Such a simple division of labour, which Chancellor Schmidt has promoted time and again by quoting the somewhat worn Max Weber maxim of the antithesis of the ethics of conviction and those of responsibility, makes both spheres irrelevant — morals due to incompetence and politics due to lack of moral values.

In view of the loss of credibility of our parliamentary politics and its sterile polarisation, the arrogance of politicians regarding such interventions that call for

Pastoral letter revives old differences

Relations between the Catholic Church and the Social Democrats have always been burdened by a historic legacy: though this burden has diminished, it has by no means been completely lifted.

Even so, it is surprising that a dispute should have arisen between the rather conservative and conciliatory Chancellor and the German episcopate — a dispute which has taken on polemic traits.

Nobody denies the bishops' right to take a stand on the elections in their pastoral letter and to reiterate their concern over social developments.

Their assessment of the family, marriage and abortion is in keeping with religious ethics and cannot be termed par-

tisan only because it largely coincides with the view of the conservatives. It is therefore safe to assume that the official church would welcome a change of government.

It seems, however, that the bishops had some doubts as to whether an appeal to the conscience alone would prove effective since changed legislation has only adapted to social realities rather than creating them.

The reference in the pastoral letter to our state indebtedness is therefore understandable as an additional lever. But using this lever has opened the church to attack.

The bishops could find themselves embarrassed in the eyes of the public — not only by the angered Chancellor, but also by Bonn Justice Minister Jochen Vogel and his list of questions.

Still, Franz-Josef Strauss will welcome this campaign gift as heaven sent. (Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 15 September 1980)

Outspoken bishop first and foremost a pastor

From 1971 to 1978 he was the Catholic military bishop.

These stations of his life are incomplete and say little about the man who — though this was frowned upon — saw fit to learn Polish in order to exercise his function as a pastor for Poles.

Bishop Hengsbach, an ardent fan of the Schalke soccer team and a beekeeper, has never beaten around the bush when he thought it necessary to speak up in order to solve social problems. He thus spoke up against the controversial Liberation Theology (which he considered Marxist), against liberalisation of the abortion law and — together with the Protestant clergyman Karl Immer — in favour of a meaningful use of nuclear energy.

It is also part and parcel of the man that he offered to act as a go-between in

a return to the very substance is quite out of place.

There is much to be said on this issue — on the style and honesty of the campaign and on the neglect of specific issues because they have been supplanted by selfish interests.

The true questions are: how informed, sound and comprehensive are the admonishments? And who speaks in whose name?

The crux of the democratic process lies in the fact that the complexity of ethical and political challenges must in the end be reduced to a single stand in favour of one party, despite all possible reservations.

The pragmatic fence sitting with regard to any party must give way to an either/or in favour or against a party.

This unavoidable structural falsification of reality due to simplification cannot be perceived with a sweeping claim to truth.

There is a remarkable difference between the two churches. While the official Catholic Church clearly puts all its authority on one side of the scale, the official Protestant Church wants to avoid such an unequivocal stance. As a result, it disapproves of the initiatives of individuals groups. Both attitudes amount to different pseudo solutions to the same dilemma.

Why should people be prevented from speaking in their own name and publicly stating why they exercise their option the way they do, based on a specific and fundamental ethical position — provided their argument is matter-of-fact and mature and they are prepared to put it forward in a critical debate?

Problems only arise when the authority places itself above the citizen and when its stance is orientated by a party rather than the problems at hand and when the dialogue is replaced by an authoritative verdict.

In view of the dynamism inherent in campaigns, there is of course the question as to whether it is worth starting such a dialogue in the last couple of weeks of the campaign.

A closer look at the statement of the voters' initiative on the national elections of "the Protestant Christians", which has been censured as "leftist", we see that this also contains critical elements towards the SPD.

But all that remains in the polarisation. Continued on page 5



Popular... Bishop Hengsbach

(Photo: Sven Simon)

connection with the kidnapping of the Essen businessman Albrecht and that he keeps popping up at the work places of his flock. (Die Welt, 10 September 1980)

THE PRESS Council split on tabloid ethics case

Journalists and publishers of the German Press Council have clashed in Berlin over the assessment of the ethical practice of the tabloid Bild.

Although the ten journalists on the Press Council (an independent instrument of the German press) voted a draft resolution censuring the "methods of its sensationalising journalism" and failed to pass a necessary two-thirds majority, they lashed the draft resolution in their ship of the means of production, distribution and control.

This could only be taken as a warning. The publishers on the Council, this "attempt at undermining the statutory provisions of the statutes", "serious test" for the Council.

Statutes provide that only adequate solutions may be made public.

The controversy was sparked by a dispute during the two-day session in which all parties are essentially inadequate (though in varying degrees) will find it difficult to resist being taken in.

This being so, all attempts to exert influence on the eve of the elections of the Axel Springer tabloid, necessarily fall short of the claim to a fundamental debate on the challenges that clearly exist.

A last-minute intervention cannot make up for the deficit of solid discussion in the four years between elections. So what is there to be learned from the dilemma inherent in the fact that all correct or wrong — and in any event unsuccessful — attempts at spiritual admonishment are being used as cheap ammunition in the campaign?

Probably only this: that the actual discussion on the substance of politics will not begin until after the elections — and that is must then last for four years.

Robert Leicht (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 17 September 1980)

A Social Democrat official of the teaching and academic staff union faces disciplinary proceedings including possible dismissal because of a book he has written.

Manfred Wilke has, in conjunction with others, written about the long march of the DKP, the orthodox, pro-Moscow Communist Party, through the various corridors of power in West Germany.

It was written before he took up his new job as regional union secretary in Essen at the beginning of April on a six-month probationary period.

The union, GEW, is well-known for the left-wing social views it advocates within the ranks of the West German Trades Union Confederation (DGB).

It is also known not to have too many misgivings about Communist members. The Communists are claimed often to camouflage their trade union agitation, and the exposé by Manfred Wilke and others reckons to blow the gaffe on their activities.

Wilke's employer, as it were, Ilse Brusis, the GEW state chairman, is also a Social Democrat who not long ago criticised root-and-branch Marxist members of the Social Democratic Party.

The Stamokap (short for state monopoly capitalism) faction was, she said, ideologically a bedfellow of the DKP and preferred merely for tactical reasons to remain in membership with a major political party, the SPD.

(Der Tagespiegel, 11 September 1980)

THE TRADE UNIONS

Chemical workers keep on straight course

There was no veering to the left at the Mannheim conference of IG Chemie, the chemical workers union, which took severe punishment at the conference.

Opposition spokesman Paul Plumeyer was unsuccessful in his bid to gain reelection to IG Chemie's national executive committee.

At a union conference held in the middle of a general election campaign and thus inevitably political in its ramifications majorities had been anticipated for altogether different lines of argument.

Some of the union's rank and file were dissatisfied with the executive. There had been heated debate on constitutional issues. Controversy had raged on democracy within the union.

This was bound to happen even though what trade unions have negotiated in employees' rights over the past 30 years is substantial.

The trade unions have also gained positions of power over the years, nominating supervisory and management board members in the coal and steel industries and supervisory board directors of other leading companies.

IG Metall's general secretary Eugen Loderer, for instance, is deputy chairman of the supervisory board at Volkswagen. Trade unionists hold key positions in industrial management.

Industrial power is, by the unions' terms of reference, something they must seek to keep to within certain bounds, if not stand up and fight against.

The classic role of the working class movement is that of furthering the interests of the powerless wage-earning masses.

It is by no means dishonourable for Opposition ranks within a trade union to recall the fact. But is it, or can it be, realistic?

Official faces discipline over book

Yet, while Manfred Wilke was doing his best to work well during his probationary period at GEW regional head office in Essen, trouble was brewing at the powerful Essen and Düsseldorf branches over his authorship of the controversial book.

Branch members were incensed by its disclosures on DKP strategy.

It is hard to say how many open or covert Communists have worked their way into influential positions in the Essen and Düsseldorf GEW branches.

Detlef Schlöpen, press spokesman for the union region, has no personal objections to the foreword of the controversial book, of which Wilke was co-author.

Branch members in Essen and Düsseldorf, he explains, merely feel the regional secretary of a DGB industrial union ought not to pursue union policies against an individual political party in this way.

There was not a union affiliated to the DGB with a clause barring Communists from union membership or activities.

Schlöpen added, however, that there

On management and supervisory boards trade union representatives must of necessity take part in the quest for compromise in management policy.

There is no need to stand on ceremony in so doing, especially as their collaboration has served the cause of social peace in West Germany.

Readiness to compromise is, after all, a *sine qua non* of wage negotiations. Maybe there is some connection between seats on the supervisory board and the ability to come to terms in wage talks.

At all events the Federal Republic of Germany is a country that is not prone to industrial disputes.

Partnership between representatives of capital and labour, which would have been inconceivable in the early days of the trade union movement, has certainly not proved to the detriment of the workers they set out to represent.

Wage- or salary-earners in the Federal Republic are not only materially better off than they were in the Reich, and credit is historically due to the post-war one-union principle.

Union leaders, naturally enough, are far from overjoyed at having to face opposition from within their ranks. Disputes and rifts would be bound to weaken the unions' position in relation to the employers.

Trade union conferences are thus not parliaments of their organisations; they are assemblies of a lobby. There is an obvious danger of democratic principles suffering as a result.

Paul Plumeyer was voted off the executive at the Mannheim conference of IG Chemie. He too was accused of far from infrequent compromises with the management at Veba-Glas, where he was a supervisory board member.

This only goes to show that Opposition spokesmen can also be hoist by their particular petard. The unions have, when all is said and done, gained positions of power in the course of social partnership. As a result they are no longer the combat organisations they were intended to be in days gone by. Jürgen Scharf (Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 15 September 1980)

were definitely a substantial number of members who sympathised with Wilke's anti-Communist views.

Ilse Brusis has called a full state executive meeting at which the 32-member body will discuss Wilke's further employment.

Executive members will have to consider whether they are entitled to fire their full-time secretary for views published before he worked for the union.

Many would consider sacking Wilke to be a strong move towards the extreme left of the political spectrum by the North Rhine-Westphalian region of the union.

Frau Brusis has clearly identified the crux of the matter. Is the concept of an all-embracing union covering and entire industry to be taken to mean that no-one is entitled to declare his support for a specific political party?

Or does it mean the exact opposite, that members are entitled to embrace a wide range of party-political views?

Wilke's opponents argue that he has provided enemies of the trade union with ammunition and behaved in a manner likely to cause rifts.

In their bid to rid regional headquarters of an anti-Communist the Düsseldorf and Essen branches even censure him for signing an election campaign appeal on behalf of the Social Democrats. Hans Willenweber (Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 17 September 1980)

Vetter hits at outburst of xenophobia

A leading trade unionist has called on union members actively to oppose xenophobia in any form.

Heinz Oskar Vetter, general secretary of the West German Trades Union Confederation (DGB) told a meeting that crimes including murder had been committed against foreigners.

Anti-foreigner slogans were to be seen and many people assumed a superior attitude towards foreigners.

All this, he told 290 delegates at the Wiesbaden conference of the commercial, banking and insurance employees union (HBV), was an alarming sign of democratic immaturity.

Trade unionists in the Federal Republic of Germany ought not only to steer clear of this type of behaviour but also be seen to oppose them. The consolidation of democracy and the welfare state and the reliability of democrats were best judged by how they treated minorities and foreigners.

Herr Vetter said the hostile acts aimed at foreign nationals of late were a dreadful development. "We called on foreign workers to lend a hand and they have helped to safeguard and extend the country's prosperity," he said.

Besides, Germany was under a historic obligation to offer a home to the persecuted. But violent clashes between extremist groups of foreigners must be combated with the full rigour of the law.

He also warned against efforts to sow the seeds of division in industrial unions with accusations of Communist infiltration. This was in effect a gesture of support for the union he was addressing.

He stressed, however, that unions must, in their own interest, take care to ensure that their inner balance and stability were maintained. Repulsive attacks from outside sources must not be allowed to nip in the bud indispensable internal discussion and clarification of viewpoints.

HBV was in a difficult stage of its development and would be well advised to seek its future in the hard work of daily trade union activities such as wage negotiations, educational and social policy.

"They," he said, "are the backbone of trade union policy, not disputes over matters of principle."

Referring to the general election campaign, Herr Vetter said the unions would continue to pursue their social policy objectives and to advocate both reform and détente.

They would comprehensively defend the interests of wage- and salary-earners. The DGB was not a section, appendage or showcase of any specific political party; it remained politically independent.

It was not, however, impartial when it came to representing the interests of the working class.

It was too easy and cheap to use Shadow Chancellor Franz Josef Strauss as a whipping boy to foster fears of fascism, he said. It also diverted attention from the real problems.

Referring to the fact that many trade unionists were members of the CDU and CSU, the Opposition parties Herr Strauss represented, he said the crucial feature of an industrial union was variety of political views held by members of the one union.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 16 September 1980)

ENERGY

Oil companies' pricing policies spawned Opec movement

Saudi Arabia has increased the price of its oil by two dollars a barrel. The general Opec price of 32 dollars a barrel has been dropped to 30 dollars, so prices are now in alignment. Decisions by Opec countries such as this are watched with bated breath by everyone. For this reason, it is a little difficult to imagine that this powerful organisation began 20 years ago merely as a defence mechanism against the mighty oil concerns. When they established Opec in Baghdad in September 1960, the oil-producing countries hoped that they had founded an instrument to work against the multinationals. But it took another 13 years before Opec came into its own.

The oil-producing countries complained when, 20 years ago, the powerful oil companies set the price of crude at one dollar a barrel. In 1959 and 1960, the posted price was twice reduced. The multinationals had gone too far, and the reaction was the establishment

Awareness of dependence on crude

The oil-producing countries were becoming increasingly aware of the Western industrialised nations' dependence on crude.

In September 1960, the government of Iraq summoned a conference of oil producing countries Venezuela, Iran, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. The venue was Baghdad and the result of the meeting was the formation of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The first conferences were still dominated by haggling over the status, the budget, the organisational structure and administrative details. The actual aim of the organisation was far from achieved — except in verbal tirades.

Essentially, Opec marked time until 1971. All that came of it were many resolutions, studies, conferences, discussions and statements. The oil price, the actual issue at stake, rose to a meagre 2.97 dollars per barrel by the beginning of 1973.

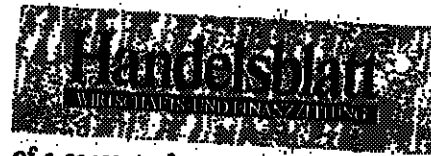
Even so, some other oil producing countries watched the development of Opec — which was anything but encouraging — with some interest.

The organisation was joined by Qatar in 1961, Indonesia and Libya in 1962, Abu Dhabi in 1967, Algeria in 1969 and Nigeria in 1971. Ecuador and Gabon and the United Arab Emirates had joined by 1974, and Opec was complete.

The development of Opec is most easily traced by looking at it in the light of the development of oil prices. The graph between 1960 and 1973 shows a gentle upward curve, as opposed to the dramatic rises we have had since 1973. Per barrel prices rose from 1.80 to 3 dollars between 1960 and 1973. As a result, Opec barely deserved to be called a cartel.

The political chasm between such moderate countries as Saudi Arabia and the radical systems in Algeria, Libya and Iraq left little scope for action.

It was not until Israel's "October War" that the moderates picked up the cudgels on behalf of the Arab cause and made Opec a force to be reckoned with.



of a concept of an oil-producing nations' cartel.

Barely half of the posted price went to the producing nation in those days, and the two cuts meant that the posted price of Saudi Arabian oil, dropped from 2.12 dollars per barrel to 1.94 dollars and later to 1.84.

As a result, Saudi Arabia's oil price fell by 17 per cent within 12 years.

These price reductions were made possible by new oil finds in Libya and Nigeria.

This was the straw that broke the camel's back — though the multinationals are not the only culprits in having brought about such a powerful organisation as Opec. If it had not been the multinationals, some other incident would have had the same effect.

Sweeping nationalisation of the oil companies gave the governments concerned the power to dictate the price of crude.

Production was reduced and an embargo imposed on Israel and its allies. Opec thus not only exerted political pressure on Israel but also created enormous demand. The price of oil trebled between 1973 and 1974, rising to more than 10 dollars per barrel.

This was due to structural changes which turned the oil market into a seller's rather than a buyer's market.

While the buyer's market had undervalued the price of oil, the seller's market drove it up. It was not governed by a reasonable profit margin but by the shortage of crude.

In the case of oil, all elements that would justify a shortage-dictated price came together: The small quantity of available crude was combined with the high degree of the consumers' dependence and the difficulty and cost of alternative energy sources.

Between 1974 and 1978, the graph shows a steadily rising price curve to the point of 13.30 dollars per barrel. Opec

showed restraint during that period, and this becomes particularly clear when viewing the price development in real rather than nominal terms, i.e. in relation to inflation rates.

Taking 1974 with its 10 dollars per bbl for Arabian light as a base and adjusting this for inflation, we arrive at a per barrel price of 8.44 dollars for 1975, 9.09 for 1976, 9.07 for 1977, 8.38 for 1978 and 7.33 for 1979.

This deflator is arrived at on the basis of data provided by the Energy Institute of Cologne University by dividing the dollar index by the OECD inflation index.

It thus meets two of the three demands put forward by the long-term strategy Commission of Opec: first, the dollar is adjusted for inflation and, second, the development of the dollar is seen in relation to other currencies.

The third demand, to peg the oil price to the growth of GNP in the industrial countries, has not been met by the deflator.

Opec price conferences of the past few years have centred around the world economy and the inflation rates in the industrial countries in particular.

The oil producing countries have been watching the recession (which, was only to a small extent due to their price policy) with great care and concern.

In fact, Opec granted the industrial nations some breathing space to enable

Factions within the cartel

The difficulty of gauging the exact degree of recession that will result from the oil prices has been troubling the industrial nations, the developing countries and the Opec strategists themselves. In fact, Opec experts have been so divided on this point that several factions have formed within the cartel.

This disunity between the moderate doves and the hawks has become so pronounced that no-one knows whether Opec should be congratulated on its silver jubilee five years from now.

Right now, with the world economy showing clear signs of weakness, Opec — if it continues setting logically — is likely to show a certain price restraint and adopt a wait-and-see attitude.

then to recover from the world recession.

But the shortage effects of remained unchanged. Of course, by no means being altruistic, they were their own business interest guided them. After all, no cartel to bankrupt its buyers.

By the end of 1978, the economy had not only recovered but excellent shape — apart from the fact that the dollar exchange rate was to drop. But then, US policy was geared to strengthening the dollar.

In view of this constellation, industrial nations should have been and should have realised that the oil price increases were in store.

In the past 18 months, Opec's biggest photographic show, is a publication factor for the nominal price of a medium with which we was three. This made the world have had experience for barely 150 years, my start alling again and now and yet it has reached such a peak of whether it has weathered the visions of photo-phonists. Those who do not know how to handle a camera are rapidly becoming fringe groups of our civilisation.

Though the full extent of the problems besetting the world economy is yet known, so much can be said, a few years ago more hieroglyphics for which are struggling anyway, as the majority — with such terminology as hit. What meagre foreign exchange have gone into Opec coffers.

The Opec strategists obviously bigger. Chip electronics which leave the this but they remain rather deaf in particular ear.

An Opec Development Fund was established in the spring of 1980 for marketing strategies aimed at putting much haggling and subsequently an automatic camera in every child's schoolbag have made photography available to all. This has created a new historic situation: The glass eye has become a permanent companion.

The investment plans of Opec are more interesting to the Third World nations. But Opec believes in disputation between business and industry and so it gives priority to solvent ones.

But as long as the industrial nations show reasonable growth figures, Opec (and, of course, the North Sea oil producers) will demand their slice of the cake. Assessments of this attitude may, as ging from anger over Opec's exterior all the way to admiration for its business acumen. Still, the prospects of being at a new blow as soon as they are recovering from the previous one is likely to put the industrial nations in a good mood.

Opec itself has provided the recipe for bypassing it when it comes to the ing out the cake. It can be put in the words: fry without oil.

Of course, the sheikhs are well used that this advice, no matter how sound, very costly for the industrial world. The price of substituting alternative energies for oil is now (or will soon be) the same as oil itself. But the new installations — such as coal lignite plants and nuclear power stations — all have to be built in adequate numbers and paid for. Meanwhile, policymakers in the industrial world have become aware of the problem and are trying to make up for lost time.

The American Synfuel programme is one example.

Although some of these technologies are, problematic in terms of the environment and although in some instances their prestige effect is greater than the benefits to be derived, critics should exercise restraint, bearing in mind that most of the world's oil supplies have been used up in 30 years.

Chabi, Biering (Handelsblatt, 13 September 1980)

So the photo albums of a nation of hobby photographers are swelling with pictures of sunsets on Capri all the way to the most intimate and private sphere. They represent a wealth for which we still lack the correct terminology: photography has become a national cult and, indeed, a national culture in the best sense of the word.

Every album becomes a private museum, recording the camera owner's efforts to turn individual photographs into a mirror of his own world.

Future archaeologists will rejoice in these records: never before has there been a more telling record of everyday life.

But even so, the archaeologists will have their problems: 19th century hopes that photography would provide a faithful record have failed to materialise. As Bert Brecht put it, the situation has been complicated by the fact that "a simple depiction of a reality now tells us less about it than ever before. A photograph of the Krupp works or some other industrial giant tells us nothing about it."

An example from Cologne: during protest demonstrations against a planned autobahn, both police and demonstrators took photographs of each other to use as evidence in court. The incident thus had two photographic faces, depending on the vantage point.

It is this out and out subjective character of a photograph as a mirror of reality that has turned it into a technical art form — an art form practised and taught by Atget, Zille, von Salomon, Sander and Chargesheimer for decades.

Even writers like Jürgen Becker of Cologne have at times put aside their typewriters in favour of cameras to "write" a piece of literature with the glass eye.

Surprisingly, these artistic photographs were not recognised and traded as art until photography itself no longer required any major skill: the boom of

Photography was once a tedious business requiring cumbersome equipment and much patience. Photokina exhibition in Cologne tellingly demonstrates how much easier things have become for the photographer.

Since mere automatic speed control can no longer impress the hobby photographer of today, 1,105 exhibitors from 33 countries present a wide range of refinements extending from improved and yet lighter lenses all the way to elements of automation which sometimes give the impression that the industry is showing off.

More and more cameras now relieve the user not only of having to set the speed, but also of focusing, which is done by an autofocus system. Sophisticated electronics make the taking of pictures with a flashlight — no matter what the distance — child's play; and new film made without the costly silver is so advanced that it doesn't matter if you over or underexpose by several stops.

The time is rapidly approaching when all that will be missing will be a "motive bell" to tell the photographer that the time has come to press the trigger.

But there is some doubt as to whether the photographer's skill can keep pace with this sophistication of cameras. One of the stars (though not quite new) among the small cameras is the Nikon F 3, with which the company hopes to attract the professionals. A look through the viewfinder makes the photographer feel like a computer tamer.

BUSINESS

Exhibition demonstrates sophistication of photographic industry

photo galleries set in once the camera had become a familiar instrument of the masses.

Cologne has played a historic role in this process, since it was here that Photokina combined art and commerce.

This was to become a new cornerstone of cultural policy because photographic exhibitions now attract the masses who have long avoided art galleries.

But just putting photographs on exhibit is not enough. Aesthetic reflection on the meaning and form of photography is still in its infancy.

Even the seemingly simple fundamental question as to why in our visual era thousands reach for their cameras notwithstanding the fact that their photographs will never match the professionalism of a picture postcard has remained unanswered.

Photokina — now in its 30th year — provides a splendid opportunity to remind cultural policy makers that photographic shows are not enough and that photo-research should be given more space.

The promised Agfa-Gevaert Museum in Cologne, which is to emerge from the Leverkusen Historama Collection, must not be permitted to fall prey to the new confusion over a Ludwig Foundation of Cologne is not to leave photography, its own child, in the lurch.

A central exhibition and research facility that would provide a direct impression of photography through photo collections has been overdue for years.

Andreas Freisfeld (Kölnner Stadt-Anzeiger, 13 September 1980)

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The time is rapidly approaching when all that will be missing will be a "motive bell" to tell the photographer that the time has come to press the trigger.

But there is some doubt as to whether the photographer's skill can keep pace with this sophistication of cameras. One of the stars (though not quite new) among the small cameras is the Nikon F 3, with which the company hopes to attract the professionals. A look through the viewfinder makes the photographer feel like a computer tamer.

Every album becomes a private museum, recording the camera owner's efforts to turn individual photographs into a mirror of his own world.

Future archaeologists will rejoice in these records: never before has there been a more telling record of everyday life.

But even so, the archaeologists will have their problems: 19th century hopes that photography would provide a faithful record have failed to materialise. As Bert Brecht put it, the situation has been complicated by the fact that "a simple depiction of a reality now tells us less about it than ever before. A photograph of the Krupp works or some other industrial giant tells us nothing about it."

An example from Cologne: during protest demonstrations against a planned autobahn, both police and demonstrators took photographs of each other to use as evidence in court. The incident thus had two photographic faces, depending on the vantage point.

It is this out and out subjective character of a photograph as a mirror of reality that has turned it into a technical art form — an art form practised and taught by Atget, Zille, von Salomon, Sander and Chargesheimer for decades.

Even writers like Jürgen Becker of Cologne have at times put aside their typewriters in favour of cameras to "write" a piece of literature with the glass eye.

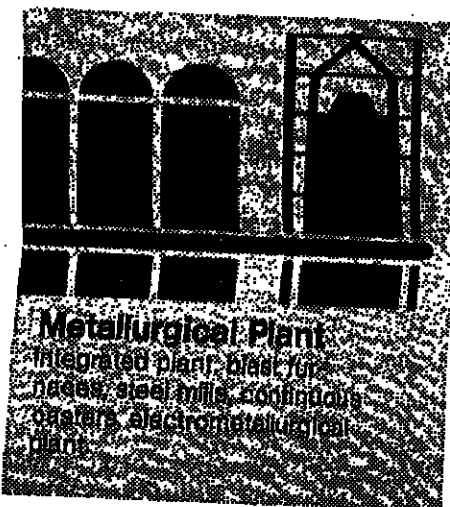
Surprisingly, these artistic photographs were not recognised and traded as art until photography itself no longer required any major skill: the boom of

Photography was once a tedious business requiring cumbersome equipment and much patience. Photokina exhibition in Cologne tellingly demonstrates how much easier things have become for the photographer.

Since mere automatic speed control can no longer impress the hobby photographer of today, 1,105 exhibitors from 33 countries present a

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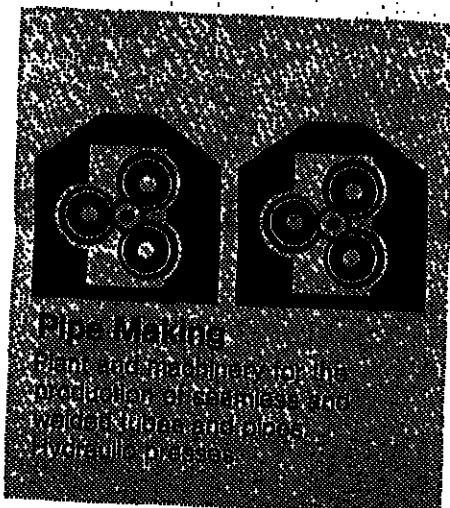
Machinery, Plants and Systems



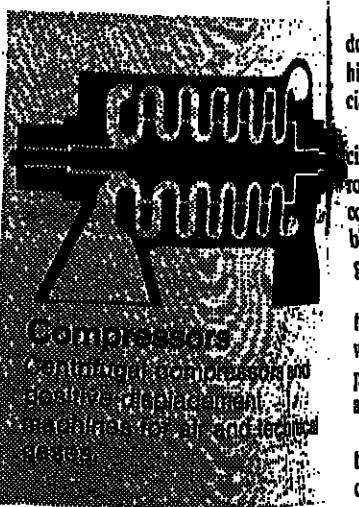
Metallurgical Plant
Integrated plant design for
new steel mills, continuous
casting, blast furnace, etc.



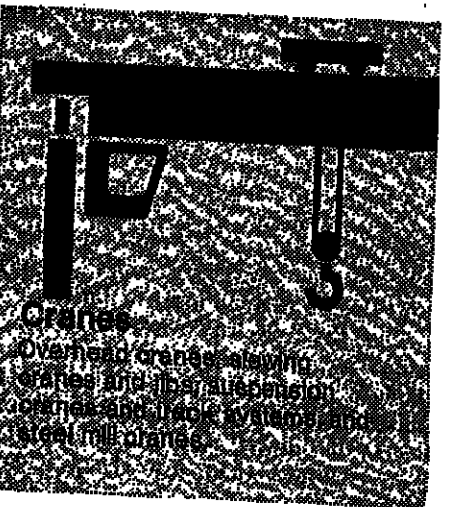
Rolling Mills
Rolling mills for various grades
of steel, cast iron and light
aluminum alloys.



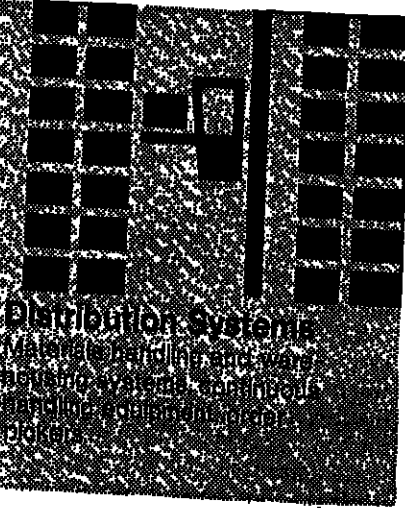
Pipe Making
Continuous casting and rolling
of pipes, tubes and sheets.
Hydraulic presses.



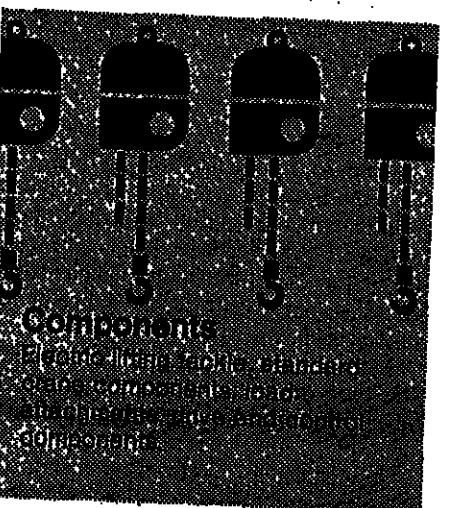
Compressors
Centrifugal compressors and
positive displacement
compressors for industrial
gases.



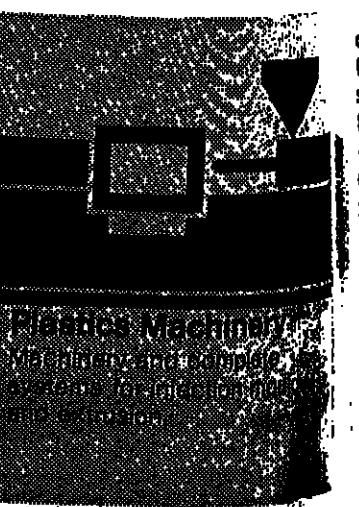
Cranes
Overhead cranes, trolley
cranes, portal cranes, etc.
for industrial and warehouse
use.



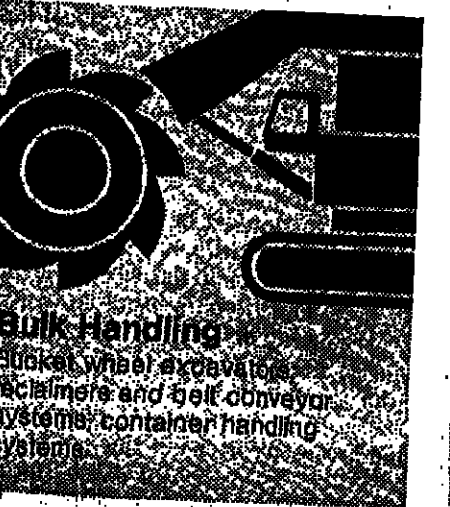
Distribution Systems
Material handling systems
for bulk materials, continuous
conveyors, etc.



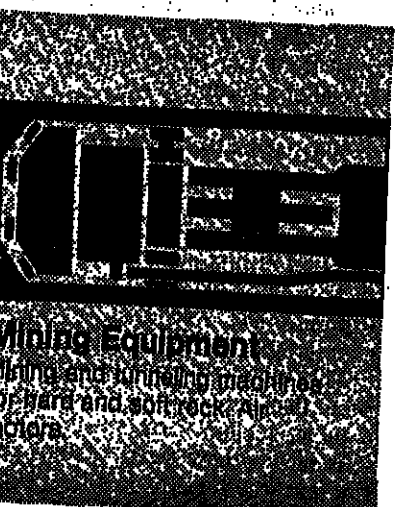
Conveyors
Belt conveyors, roller
conveyors, etc. for material
handling.



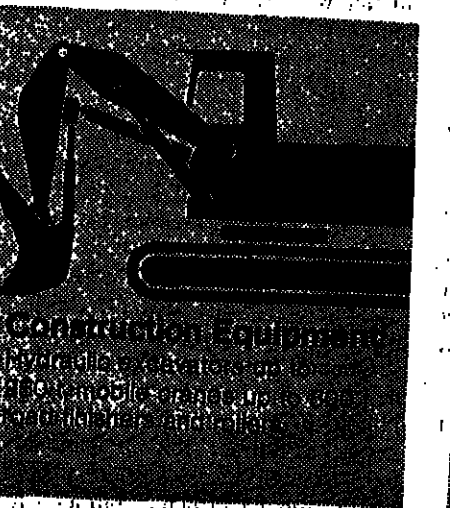
Pressing Machinery
Rolling mills, presses, etc.
for metal processing.



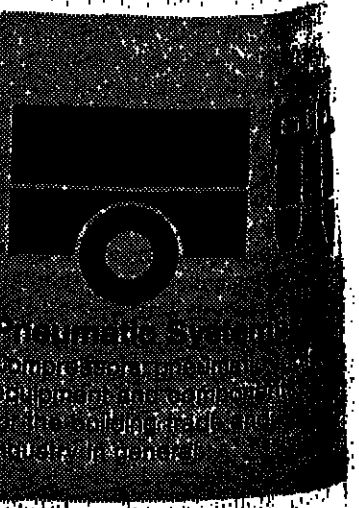
Bulk Handling
Bucket wheel excavators,
reclaimers and belt conveyor
systems, container handling
systems.



Mining Equipment
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for underground and surface
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CIVIL DEFENCE

Lack of shelters 'could hamper military in event of war'

Civil defence in West Germany leaves much to be desired. Civil defence and military experts reckon 97 per cent of the population would be left to their own devices in an emergency. At the present rate there will not be enough air-raid shelters for the public until the year 2,800. Medical care in the event of war could not be guaranteed either.

In the event of war the Bundeswehr may well be left with nothing to defend but gigantic graveyards, pundits warn.

Phrased as a rhetorical query this may sound cynical, but it reflects an alarming dilemma for which politicians and the military must share the blame.

In the event 97 per cent of the population of West Germany would lack even the meagre protection afforded by a place in a scheduled air-raid shelter.

What is more, there would be no guarantee of medical care for large numbers of casualties or even of food supplies to urban areas.

Since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan politicians in Bonn have again seen fit to argue the case for better civil defence.

In the past this second mainstay of defense as a whole has lagged sadly behind in both political priority and financial allocations.

In the heyday of detente, demands for civil defence were reduced to a back-seat role. The mere demand, it was argued, could be rated a provocation by East bloc countries with which Bonn was negotiating.

Cost-effect analyses were compiled on the assumption that there would be no war, while others argued that effective protection was impossible given the advanced state of weapons technology.

Such assessments are gradually losing their force of persuasion. Even neutral countries such as Switzerland and Sweden boast first-rate civil defence systems.

Neither, unlike the Federal Republic of Germany, need automatically expect to be involved in a war. But both have stepped up civil defence precautions as a token of defence preparedness.

The same is true, to a certain extent, of the Soviet Union and, to a lesser degree, of the Warsaw Pact states.

According to US intelligence sources there are 35,000 bunker installations in the military sector and 75 regional seats of government in the Moscow area alone.

The Soviet Union is said to have built gigantic air-raid shelters to house 60m people and, to have built reinforced foodgrain warehouses on the outskirts of all major cities.

It is also claimed to have made provision for alternative ordnance factories and all manner of other precautions.

West Germany's geopolitical location is self-explanatory. It has 1,700km of frontier in common with member-countries of the Warsaw Pact, not to mention an open sea border on its northern flank.

This consists of about 300km of Baltic seaboard and about 500km of North Sea, to which must be added a narrow east-west peninsula of about 125km from the Elbe to the North Sea at Hamburg and about 225km from the East German to the French border in the Rhine-Main-Neckar region.

Demographic patterns would also be

to West Germany's detriment in the event of hostilities. In 11 conurbations 45 per cent of the population live in an area that accounts for a mere seven per cent of the country's surface area.

Assuming the Warsaw Pact were to launch a conventional attack using forces stationed within a reasonable distance of the intra-German border, Nato would be left with but a few hours in which to take counter-measures.

Soviet targets range far and wide, to judge by Warsaw Pact exercises. They extend up to 1,000km from the initial front and are expected to be reached in between a week and a fortnight.

Assuming the invading forces to enjoy 6-1 superiority, Nato plans are based on the assumption that the Warsaw Pact will initially advance 30km a day and only be brought to a halt once it has gained a clear 100km or so.

In the 60s Western defence planning was based on the assumption that in view of Soviet military doctrine and the deployment of Nato forces there would be zones that were in special danger in the event of an attack on the Federal Republic.

They included the entire west bank of the Rhine, on which Nato forces were to fall back and establish lines of defence.

This concept has been scrapped for the past 15 years. It would have meant giving up virtually without a fight a third of the surface area of West Germany inhabited by 20m people.

Nato forces are currently detailed to start fighting back as near the country's eastern border as possible, which would mean the civilian population bearing the brunt of fighting.

Nato planning presupposes the civilian population would stay put in the event of hostilities.

This stay-put principle is based on the experience that people who flee in panic from areas they know are usually in greater danger than would otherwise be the case.

Besides, large-scale refugee treks would hamper the operational potential of armed forces.

Parallel drawn with France in 1940

Military pundits now feel, for instance, that the course of the 10 May to 22 June 1940 blitzkrieg against France was largely determined by uncontrolled French refugee movements.

Refugees streamed away from the front and collided head-on, as it were, with units of the armed forces as they were drafted in to the action.

The current Bonn government, like its predecessors, fully endorses the stay-put principle and reaffirms it time and again. Yet it simultaneously undermines it by not doing enough towards civil defence.

At talks between heads of department in the National Security Council it has repeatedly been pointed out that the principle's feasibility depends to a large extent on adequate air-raid precautions.

Then, and then only, could the civilian population be convinced that staying put was their best prospect of survival in the event of attack.

West Germany's early warning facilities are without equal in training and performance, but they alone are inadequate. What use is a warning in time to someone who then has no idea where he might seek protection?

Air-raid shelter construction, both public and private, ought thus to be a key feature of civil defence.

A frequent counter-argument is that in the nuclear age air-raid shelters are pointless. This presupposes that nuclear weapons would be used as a matter of course in the event of war.

Military men, however, assume that in the early stages of hostilities conventional weapons alone could be employed.

Advocates of air-raid shelters argue that in the Second World War cities that had not taken appropriate precautions suffered grave losses in air raids.

Stuttgart, for instance, was a city where air-raid shelters had been built. Its population of half a million was at the receiving end of 25,000 tonnes of bombs, yet there were only 4,000 deaths.

Nearby Pforzheim, on the other hand, with a population of 80,000 was unprotected. In Second World War aerial bombardment with approximately 1,600 tonnes of bombs 17,000 Pforzheim people lost their lives.

Even in the nuclear age the provision of air-raid shelters is most important, their advocates claim, though full protection is technically out of the question.

Assuming nuclear devices were aimed at selected targets in West Germany, air-raid shelters would retain a survival capability — if only because but a few areas would be directly hit.

An aggressor would naturally be interested in keeping nuclear bombardment to a minimum since the risk of contamination boomerang would be largely incalculable.

This is a reasonable assumption that is a far cry from pseudo-scientific estimates of the consequences of nuclear war in terms of megatonnes and overkill.

The conclusions reached from Nato exercises have for 20 years underlined the need for air-raid shelter construction.

Generals, it is only fair to add, seem only to speak out on the need for civil defence once they have retired. Until then they tend to concentrate on boosting purely military potential.

The truth is that they are afraid mobilisation and troop build-up for defence purposes would be seriously hampered by uncontrolled, panic-stricken refugee treks unless air-raid shelters were available.

Unless shelters were provided, it is further argued, civilian casualties would be so high that hospital and field ambulance services would no longer be able to handle them.

Medical care, professional organisations point out, could only be ensured provided doctors, vets, chemists auxiliary staff and first aid volunteers were available in sufficient numbers.

What is more, they would need to be integrated in peacetime in a public health system devised to ensure adequate basic medical care for both civilian and military personnel in the event of an emergency.

So far the politicians responsible have

fielded poor arguments why they have been unable to draft a health package as part of emergency provisions.

Yet in the event of war or tension possibly leading to war some legal basis or other would be essential to ensure a health service, and it would necessarily entail drafting qualified staff for duty where they were needed and imposing controls on hospital organisation.

How, military planners wonder, are service and police personnel to be motivated to perform their allotted tasks when they know that their families are exposed unprotected to the full rigours of hostilities?

Take, for instance, the police. At present strength they would hardly be in a position to maintain law and order in the event of war, let alone to prevent uncontrolled refugee treks.

In the past the Bonn government earmarked strictly limited funds towards shelter construction, but this little was scrapped by the terms of the 1975 Budget (Structural Improvement) Act.

In 1979 a fresh allocation of DM42.6m was made, while this year DM59.1m was to have been invested in air-raid shelters. But Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer has already announced cuts of up to DM9.4m.

Bonn has so far provided air-raid shelter accommodation for 1.9m people and refuses to make the provision of air-raid shelters mandatory.

Yet it is keen to encourage private construction of shelters, providing subsidies and tax incentives of other kinds towards building them.

Volunteer builders hard to find

This approach runs counter to experience since the 50s that people are markedly lacking in voluntary enthusiasm to saddle themselves with the expense of building air-raid shelters.

What is more, the Bonn government does nothing to encourage others by taking action of its own. In 1979 subsidies towards the cost of building private air-raid shelters amounted to about half the investment in autobahn toilet facilities.

Experts have long maintained that Bonn ought to make the provision of air-raid shelters mandatory. At the present rate of construction there will not be enough shelters until the year 2600.

Prominent politicians have their own special bunker in the Elbel hills, near Bonn. But apart from them only about three per cent of the population would currently find a place in a shelter.

Funds are so scarce that this year the puny civil defence estimates have been further pruned to help finance aid to Turkey and arms and ammunition for the Bundeswehr.

Air-raid shelters are not alone in having been hit by cost-cutting. This autumn civil defence training courses hitherto financed by the Bonn government will have to be scrapped unless a miracle happens; regional civil defence authorities report.

This is by no means the only instance of shortsighted planning. Take emergency plans to ensure food supplies, for instance.

They are aimed at ensuring that people in built-up areas can be fed: hot meals for a fortnight from stockpiles of canned food. But stockpiles have been run down in recent years and are only slowly being replaced.

Manfred Scheff
(Die Welt, 2 September 1980)

Sociologist and social philosopher Jürgen Habermas has been awarded the DM50,000 Theodor W. Adorno Prize.

The ceremony took place in Frankfurt's St. Paul's Church on the birthday of the head of the famous Frankfurt School after whom the prize is named.

Habermas, the spiritual father of the leftist student movement and one of the moving spirits behind the universities reform, has been a controversial figure here in Germany.

No other thinker has had such an influence on the public as the neo-Marxist Habermas.

Many key terms in the intellectual discussion of the past years have been coined by his critical social theory which has drawn heavily on Adorno and Marcuse.

The volume *Stichworte zur geistigen Situation der Zeit*, 1979, (catchphrases on the intellectual situation of our time) which was compiled by him bears witness to this.

He is usually the main speaker at congresses of sociologists, political scientists and philosophers for example at the forthcoming sociologists' congress in Bremen.

Habermas, the present director of the Max Planck Institute for Sociology in Starnberg, Bavaria, is considering accepting an invitation to America.

Berkeley philosophers and sociologists have unanimously nominated him while Munich University has not even been prepared to offer him an honorary professorship.

Born on 18 June 1929, the son of an upper middle class family, Habermas studied philosophy under Nicolai Hartmann in Göttingen and under Erich Rothacker in Bonn.

Heidegger was the most influential philosopher of the time. In 1954, Habermas graduated with a dissertation on Schelling. But the political naïveté of such thinkers failed to satisfy him, and so he supplemented his philosophical studies by delving deeply into Marx.

After graduating, he initially worked as a free lancer for various newspapers and was later employed at the Frankfurt Institute for Social Research, headed by Max Horkheimer and Adorno.

Here, he devoted himself primarily to empirical sociology. Frankfurt refused to give him a professorship. He did not receive a chair until the Marxist political

Honour for historian

This year's Alexander Petrovskij Karpinskij Prize of the Hamburg-based Freiherr vom Stein Foundation has been awarded to a Leningrad University Professor.

Boris Borisovitch Piotrowski, Professor for History of the Old Orient, is the director-general of the Leningrad Brezhevetz and member of the Soviet Academy of Science.

The DM30,000 prize to be formally awarded at the Leningrad Academy of Science is linked with a scholarship and is awarded annually for outstanding work in the Soviet Union — especially in the fields of science and the humanities.

The prize is named after the Russian geologist and geographer Karpinskij (1846-1936).

Piotrowski has made a name for himself with his archaeological research into the high civilisations ranging from the Caucasus Mountains to the upper reaches of the Nile.

dpa
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 10 September 1980)

AWARDS

Habermas, spiritual father of student left



Jürgen Habermas (Photo: dpa)

scientist Wolfgang Abendroth accepted Habermas' pioneering work *Strukturwandel der Öffentlichkeit*, 1961, (structural change of the public).

He had been put forward for this chair by important Heidegger disciples Hans-Georg Gadamer and Karl Löwith.

Appointed in 1964, Habermas left Frankfurt in 1971 to become co-director of the Max Planck Institute for Research

into the Living Conditions in a Scientific-Technological World, founded by Carl-Friedrich von Weizsäcker.

The problem of *Theorie und Praxis* (theory and practice) has been a pivotal issue for Habermas. He has clearly felt the 'impotence' of traditional reason which can no longer justify its normative terms such as justice, humanity and beauty.

Philosophy cannot achieve self-realisation 'by dissolving into a theory of science. The fundamental issues of practical philosophy that concern all people, i.e. the questions as to the "good life", cannot be answered by pointing to the exigencies of a technological world.

Habermas gave a foundation to his thesis that technical insights and practical interests serve the freedom of man in two widely-read works: *Technik und Wissenschaft als Ideologie* (technology and science as ideology) and *Erkenntnis und Interesse* (insight and interest), both published in 1968, at the height of the student movement.

In his interpretation, progress in controlling nature presupposes the necessity of a gradual elimination of the rule of people over people. Once this has been achieved, social equality of opportunity, nonviolent discussion and critical reflection can be fought for.

But all this was not fast enough for

the students and large parts of the artists among them became alienated from their guru.

Undaunted, Habermas continued to pin his hopes on the "communicative" active people who come to terms with each other sensibly and casually.

He has tried to find out under what conditions of reality such a "discourse" can take place. He holds that only a cooperation, with science, can get anywhere. In doing so, he draws on American linguistics and on his development psychology.

The aim in the life of all people, says, is to agree with their fellow and thus become linguistically and capable of acting.

In his book *Zur Rekonstruktion der historischen Materialismus*, 1976, the reconstruction of historic materialism Habermas endeavours to lead to a 'historic-materialistic' theory through the results of sociology, economics, ethnology, psychology and political science.

His leftist critics see this as a return from the Frankfurt School, i.e. that has happened is simply that Habermas has not taken their merely social criticism a step further.

The Marxist philosopher Habermas is a sociologist and an individual scientist out of deeper insight. The considerable financial means placed at his disposal in Starnberg (and soon in Munich) by the Max Planck Society are being used in his epochal attempt at last to reconceive critical philosophy and empirical science. Their traditional separation has become a danger to the world.

Wolfgang Schimacher
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 10 September 1980)

OBITUARY

Robert Minder, story-teller with a scientific approach

It was unthinkable for him to look at literature in isolation. He therefore mistrusted any isolated method, using any approach that presented itself. What mattered for him was the co-existence of disciplines and methods. He was not between but above the fronts in Germanistics.

Since he loved the concrete, he stuck closely to his subject, revelling in facts and details.

But he also had enough detachment to get an overview of the scene and to uncover the intellectual contexts with their many ramifications and interplays.

Minder treated all literary works as the products of their time. Yet each was unique as a work of art.

Minder, who had lived and taught in Paris for decades, did not become widely known in Germany until the 1960s. It was primarily his books *Kultur und Literatur in Deutschland und Frankreich*, 1962, (culture and literature in Germany and France) and *Dichter in der Gesellschaft*, 1966, (the writer in society) that earned him instant recognition (and several prizes).

His essays on Schiller, Hölderlin, Jean Paul, Hebel, Fontane, Döblin and Benn caused a minor sensation. Minder had a talent for arousing curiosity. Having read his essays the reader felt a desire to reread the authors dealt with.

Referring to his lecture on "How to become an historian of literature and to what end" he said that it was "a mini confession mitigated by its entertaining tone."

In fact, all his works are (more or less well camouflaged) confessions. But all of them also want to entertain the reader.

He once boldly announced: "Of course, should be Scheherazade." He acted accordingly: he was not a schoolmaster but an entertaining storyteller.

His style was flexible and poignant, perhaps best described as feuilletonist.

But even the strictest of Germans had to admit that his feuilletonist was never detracted from his scientific thoroughness. On the contrary, his personal thoroughness enabled him to "stand above it all merrily." He made it his own himself so that his readers should have it easy.

Minder's best works are both entertaining and informative and, indeed, plain. He never tired of showing and explaining German traits to the French and French traits to the Germans.

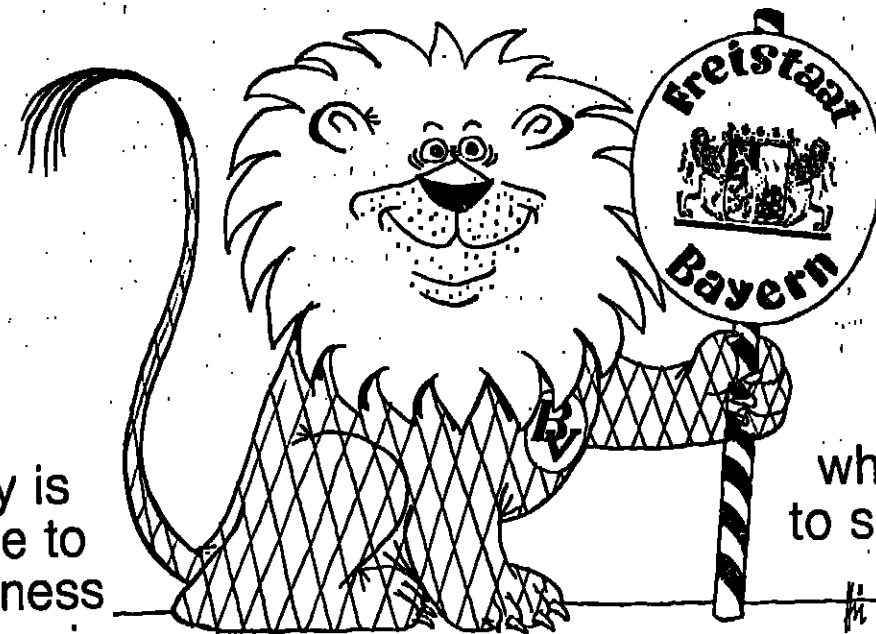
He always wanted to be a mediator between Germany and France, between art and society, between literature and everyday life and, of course, between the present and the past.

Even as an old man and notwithstanding severe illness he retained his interest in everything new and commented on it with great passion.

We can all learn much from the books of the merry Alsatian scientist and entertaining Germanist Robert Minder.

Marcel Reich-Ranicki
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 12 September 1980)

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■ MEDICINE

Modern conditions help premature babies develop normally

Premature babies develop just as well as babies who are born after the normal incubation period, thanks to modern medicine.

Only children that have had inadequate nourishment during pregnancy — and that could not make up for it after birth by above average growth of the head, and hence the brain — are slower in developing and have lower intelligence.

This is the interim conclusion of a long-term study by Ingeborg Brandt of Bonn University's Paediatric Clinic.

The study, supported by the Thyssen Foundation, encompassed children from birth to the age of six. All children weighing less than 1,500 grams at birth were considered premature for the purpose of this survey.

The aim was to develop so-called "norms" for a child's development and to establish the point at which it should



be capable of performing certain motoric and intellectual tasks.

Of course, such criteria cannot be rigid averages because the development of individual children varies too widely.

Thus, for instance, it took a year before all normally born children learned to sit unsupported. The time lag in the development of premature babies was the same.

As a result, the study established the time it takes each group of children under review to achieve a specific performance.

The variables must be taken into account by a doctor if he is to differentiate between normal and pathological late development.

According to Ingeborg Brandt, this great time lag also shows how difficult it is to draw a clear line between the two groups. It is therefore wrong to speak of a pathological development. Instead, such terms as good and poor development should be applied.

Unsupported sitting, coordinated crawling and, as a final phase, unsupported walking are milestones in the motoric development of an infant.

Half of the children in the survey — regardless whether premature or full-term — were capable of sitting at seven months, they were nine months when they learned to crawl and 13 months when they took their first unsupported steps.

Another important criterion of development is the age at which an infant learns to use his hands. The reason for this is that the development of the ability to grip is closely linked with the development of the brain.

The ability of a child to seize upon an object with the hand as a whole, the moment at which it learns to move the index finger by itself and the time at which it learns the pincer function (i.e. the picking up of objects between thumb and index finger) all indicate the development of its brain. This also per-

mits the early diagnosis of minor disabilities.

Along with these neurological and motoric surveys, Maria Regina Schröder made psychological tests to establish the degree of development and the IQ of premature and full-term babies.

Here, too, there was little difference between the two groups. Premature babies that were born with a normal weight for their particular stage of development had the same IQ as their full-term counterparts.

Even premature babies that had inadequate nourishment during pregnancy made up for lost time by an above average growth of the head. Their IQ (107 to 114) differed little from that of the full-termers (106 to 115).

Development disorders occurred only with those premature children whose head circumference failed to normalise after birth because the human brain achieves 95 per cent of its adult size by the age of 3 years and one month.

If this decisive development phase is hampered by undernourishment, the

mental and motoric abilities of a child can be impaired.

This has also been confirmed by numerous surveys of women and children in Third World famine areas.

Of the premature babies in Ingeborg Brandt's survey, 20 per cent showed such damage and their IQ dropped to 106 in the first year to 90 in the year where it remained.

These children had problems in standing contexts, they found it difficult to concentrate, were easily distracted and tired fast.

But other surveys indicate that disabilities can be offset in the course of further development if the child grows up in a favourable environment that promotes its mental activities.

The effects of the social environment have been proved by many studies. Bonn researchers will carefully examine the individual course of each child's development to get a better idea of its environmental effects.

Moreover, they want to determine the sequence in which the various steps of development follow upon each other. Only once this sequence is known it is possible to determine what kind of handicap a child is unable to perform and selectively promote its particular function.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 10 September 1980)



Royal Dutch are the second-largest oil company in the world. Dutch tugs serve shipping on five oceans. The Dutch build port facilities along all those coastlines. Fokker Friendship airliners made in Holland ply short-haul routes the world over.

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(Der Tagesspiegel, 7 September 1980)

Doctors seek answers to psychology of sterility

There have been many attempts to build up a dependable statistical picture of why people suffer from psychosomatic sterility.

But, for methodological reasons, none has been successful.

Medicine must look at psychological and physical processes together without emphasising one or the other, Dr Alexander Teichmann, of Göttingen, told the 6th International Congress on Psychosomatic Obstetrics and Gynaecology in Berlin.

Dr Teichmann reported on a study he made at the Göttingen University Gynaecological Clinic.

Of the couples (a total of 256 people) who made use of his sterility counselling service in 1978/79, eight per cent had organic, 51 per cent hormonal and 36 per cent andrological (affecting the fertility of the man) disorders.

The remaining 25 per cent had no detectable organic disorder.

Dr Teichmann stressed that such sta-



istics convey little information because our diagnostic possibilities in the somatic sectors are limited and because psychological elements are frequently overlooked and attributed to physical conditions.

Only a thorough psychological examination can provide clear proof of psychologically-induced infertility. This is best done in the course of depth psychology therapy. Dr Teichmann considers that it is careless to use the success of psychotherapeutic treatment as proof of psychologically-induced infertility since such therapy encompasses unrelated elements that could bring about spontaneous cures.

In connection with particularly problematic cases, he recommends that not only the woman or the couple as a whole but the entire family attend counselling because sterility is frequently due to the couple concerned but is disturbed relationship with the past or in-laws.

Any unwanted pregnancy is a mark in the balance sheet of family planning. Pro Familia President Dr Heinrichs told the delegates.

In such cases either information preventing pregnancy was unavailable or it was ineffectual. Traditional contraceptive methods, he said, were still far removed from being an ideal solution to the problem.

Side effects that caused a general feeling of discomfort, he told the congress, were responsible for the high failure rate and hence unwanted pregnancies.

Since there are still no safe methods of contraception for the man, the woman still has to bear the brunt of the burden.

Hans Lohse

Midwives a dying breed

Midwives — especially the self-employed variety — are a dying breed in Germany. Small wonder, considering that they are not allowed to charge more than DM12 per visit.

Of the 5,500 remaining midwives in 1980, more than 3,500 are employed by hospitals. There are only 2,000 freelancers, and close to three-quarters of them have close ties with hospitals.

North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany's most populous state, has only 257 free-lancing midwives. There are 41,000 in Britain.

Ruth Kölle, chairman of the German Midwives Association, says it is not as if nobody wants to become a midwife and it is wrong to assume that this ancient profession is no longer in demand: "Those midwives who work in hospitals are overtaxed because of shortages," she says.

Since there are hardly any midwives available for pre and postnatal care, Frau Kölle has repeatedly called on the authorities to provide more training facilities. The fact that her appeals have gone unheeded is the more incomprehensible as the Federal Republic of Germany has a rising infant mortality rate.

In 1975, it was 2.2 per 1,000 in Sweden and 5.9 in West Germany.

German health policy makers do not have to travel far to find positive examples. Still births and infant mortality are much lower in the Scandinavian countries and in Holland than here. Those are also the countries that attribute much more importance to midwives than does Germany. It is they, above all, who provide intensive counselling, both pre and postnatal.

And there can be no doubt as to the effects of such care or lack of it on infant mortality.

Says Frau Kölle: "Only improved postnatal care at home for mother and infant, as practised in other European countries, can solve the problem of infant mortality."

It should also be possible to make more than just half of our pregnant women attend all 12 prenatal checkups.

Michael Segbers/dpa

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 11 September 1980)

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■ HERITAGE

End of a salty saga

Germany's oldest industrial enterprise, the Lüneburg salt works, went out of business on 12 September — exactly 1,024 years after its first mention in official records.

The "white gold" which made Lüneburg an enormously rich and economically and politically powerful city is no longer in demand in our age of the deep freeze.

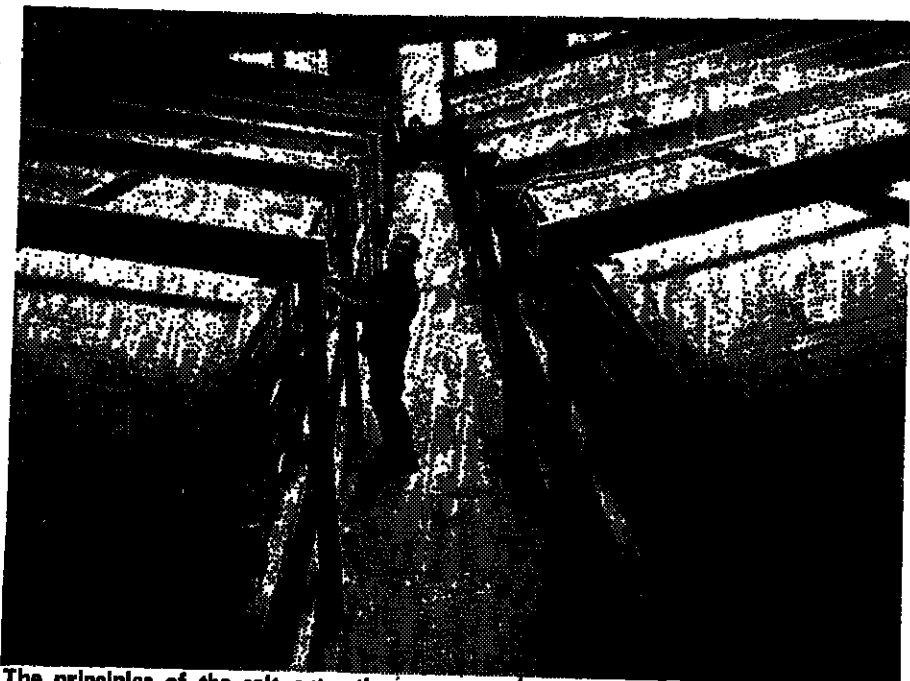
Another reason why Lüneburg salt will disappear from the supermarket shelves is the price of the heating oil needed for the salt pans which has made the salt works uneconomical to run.

Lüneburg owes its past riches to a geological peculiarity. The city rests on huge salt domes which push the highly saline ground water virtually to the surface.

In the old days, the salt masters used buckets to scoop the highly concentrated brine into the salt pans. Simple heating of the pans provided them with pure salt which, until very recently, was an essential in preserving all kinds of foodstuffs.

The production process and the heat needed for it led to the decimation of the vast oak and beech forests and thus created the landscape that is now known as the Lüneburg Heath — a landscape so attractive that it today draws considerable profit from tourism.

The beginnings of the Lüneburg salt works are shrouded in darkness.



The principles of the salt extraction process using boiling pans have not changed, only the heating materials. First wood was used, then coal and coke, and later heating oil. And the cost kept on rising. (Photo: Josef Macovec)

Still, legend has it that it all started with the Lüneburg salt hog. Eons ago, a hunter killed a wild hog whose bristles were covered with a white crust because, just moments earlier, it had wallowed in brine.

The first documentary mention dates back to 13 August 956 when King Otto I promised the Lüneburg St. Michael's monastery a percentage of the salt works profits.

But at that time the salt trade must already have been a booming business. In fact, money flowed so richly to Lüneburg that even small tradesmen like carters, shipowners, cask makers, etc. amassed considerable fortunes.

The patrician houses, that were built from the 14th century onward still bear witness to the wealth of the city at the time.

Unearthing old Hamburg

pins and flags mark the most important points.

What can be seen at present are the walls of the Johanneum secondary school which was destroyed by bombs in 1943. Below it lie the remnants of St. Mary's Cathedral which was torn down in the early 9th century.

The area of the dig, which had for



The site of Hamburg's archaeological dig. In the centre of the city. The bombed-out block had for many years been a parking lot. (Photo: dpa)

The salt works, and with them Lüneburg, had their golden age between 1470 and 1600 when the annual salt production soared to 25,000 tons. Ships carried the white gold to all parts of northern Europe, plying this trade from Amsterdam all the way to Novgorod in Russia and to the Scandinavian countries further north.

The Lüneburg "salt age" is nevertheless not yet over. The clever city fathers discovered in the 19th century that they could offset the diminishing salt trade by another attraction. They propagated the curative properties of the 26 per cent brine (the most concentrated in Germany) and so attracted numerous people to their city.

Today, Lüneburg is a modern spa with all the trimmings, including brine swimming pools with artificial waves.

(Kleiner Nachrichten, 11 September 1980)

many years served as a parking lot, covers much of what was the interior of the old Hammaburg.

The archaeologists want to retrace the various settlement and construction levels through the ages and find the gates of the fortress.

Researchers dealing only with old archives have it a lot easier than do archaeologists who must dig further than just records.

Unearthing the secrets of Hammaburg can provide information on the manner in which people built in those days and on the tools and utensils they used. It is here that Hamburg's development into a metropolis began.

Digs in 1949 and 1956 have shown that this is where the city's history began.

The most important individual item of this oldest phase is the wooden baptismal chapel of Bishop Ansgar which burnt down in 845 and was probably rebuilt later.

Around 1020 the old Hamburgers built a wooden "metropolitan church" in that place.

St. Mary's Cathedral was built in several stages between 1248 and 1545.

But Hamburg became Protestant in 1555 and the Cathedral passed into Swedish hands, and did not revert to Hamburg until 1803.

In line with their merchant spirit, the Hamburgers dismantled the structure piece by piece within a two-year span and sold it at a profit.

The vacant plot was used as a market place, though it also served as a drill ground for the army.

(Bremer Nachrichten, 9 September 1980)

Nostalgia leading to boom in castle sales

A wave of nostalgia has created a boom in sales of castles in Germany.

Castle broker Jürgen R. Rilling of Augsburg/Göppingen, says: "The rising and yet soon there will be more castles available for sale." Bavaria's authority for the preservation of national monuments has been "The two mistakes we made in the of this for five years. There are none for sale in the Munich region."

Though Rilling estimates that there are still between 12,000 and 15,000 castles of various types in Germany, only 2,000 are suitable for renovation and a maximum of 300 are really worth while.

As a result, his company is now branching out to other countries to satisfy the growing demand for castles.

The list of "specials" includes a south German castle for DM1.5m with renovation costs estimated at DM2.5m; a 300-year-old "well" in a country estate in Luxembourg for 8.2m francs; one of the most important moated castles in Bavaria, dating back the 16th century, for DM1.9m.

Many are national monuments

Those willing to take a risk can accept a castle near Vienna with 10 square metres of property as a gift. DM100,000 to fix the roof.

Since most castles have been declared national monuments and — in some instances — are even eligible for state subsidies, Herr Rilling obviously was a fact for his sales promotion.

His commission is 3.39 per cent for German properties and five per cent for those abroad.

Another sales promoting aspect is a tax advantage people in high brackets can gain from such purchases.

But essentially Herr Rilling attributes the current boom in the castle business to a romantic desire of the people to get away from it all and enjoy the protection of thick walls. Fortunately for the broker, a great many aristocratic castles have fallen on hard times and depend on the sales.

Rilling offers potential buyers a range of services and employs many aristocrats as salesmen.

There was, for instance, the American millionaire who insisted on dealing with a "genuine count."

And on one occasion — when the Austrians refused to go along with a deal because they feared too much foreign influence — the matter was solved by the aristocratic seller adopting a buyer and so giving him his name.

After all, nothing is better proof of having socially arrived than an aristocratic name at the castle gate.

Rilling has 20 aristocrats under permanent contract. In addition, there are some 80 aristocratic free lance workers for him.

He says: "These aristocrats are the organisers and they enjoy attending parties and congresses — provided the party is right."

As a sideline, he also provides aristocratic godfathers and wedding witnesses when needed.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 9 September 1980)

SPORT

National soccer manager not worried by mistakes

adds that his own team's showing can only be judged a qualified success.

The ,proviso is how they fare in coming encounters with Holland and France, both of whom he reckons are a class above Switzerland.

Derwall may not be keen to compare his present squad with the 1972 team but, during his tenure, the team have been unbeaten in 20 games, including a European championship final.

"Individual players are by no means worse than their 1972 predecessors," he says, "but that is no reason to think in terms of regaining the World Cup." The next World Cup competition is in 1982 in Spain.

Reluctantly he concedes that "it is a long time since the team were able to play as well as they did in Basle; in terms of technique and legwork it was their best performance while I have been manager."

There were ample grounds for satisfaction. Müller scored two fine goals, Magath one. Rummenigge was an all but unstoppable whirlwind.

Allofs testified to some intelligent teamwork. Hrubesch kept on the move, effectively marking his opponents. Schuster, Kaltz and Briegel led a firebrand forward division.

"The team have grown in stature over the past two years; everyone has improved," Derwall says, generously handing out praise in all directions.

The main reason, or so he feels, is a renewal of self-confidence now the team are European champions again. Inspired by this confidence, he and the team are prepared to run risks.

This is why he feels able to talk with ease about up-and-coming 20-years-old Schuster of Cologne whom soccer authorities are most reluctant to see sign for a Spanish or US club.

He, like Stielike, formerly of Borussia Mönchengladbach, now with Real Madrid, would then presumably no longer be available for international fixtures.

Stielike, Derwall says, has by no means been written off, while he plans to exert what influence he has to ensure that Schuster continues to be available for the national team.

But, as he readily admits, "there are other points on which no-one is going to ask for my opinion."

Will Schuster be available or won't he? Ditto Stielike. Would Schuster play as a striker or in midfield? Derwall prefers to wait and see what happens before worrying about problems of this kind.

"I'm not going to worry about them beforehand," he says, "otherwise I ought by now to have been wondering whether or not to consider Beckenbauer for international duties."

For the time being he can afford to be satisfied and let events take their course. Everyone played their allotted parts so well in Basle that he need hardly worry about who is to lead the backs or who is to mastermind forward play.

Schuster, aged 20, handled the one job while Müller and Magath got on so well together in the forward line-up that anyone could be excused for imagining they must surely play side by side every Saturday in the same Bundesliga team.

In Förster, Dietz and Kaltz the strikers, whoever he is to be, can rely on reliable backs in front of him and, in Schuster,

cher, on a quick-witted defender behind him. And even though all three forward spearheads in Basle, Rummenigge, Hrubesch and Allofs, failed to net the ball, all well might have done so.

Derwall concedes, however, that 11 men are not enough for a team. "We have been lucky with injuries," he notes, going on to refer to the reserves' dismal 2-0 defeat at the hands of the Swiss reserves. After watching the reserves I really must experiment in the next a 3-2 win over Switzerland.

This leaves him on the horns of a dilemma, since he would also like to see the Basle line-up play together more and get used to one another. Against Holland in Eindhoven and France in Hanover the team will demonstrate whether better harmony, greater self-confidence and the respect due to a reigning European championship side have really resulted in further improvements.

Switzerland was hardly a suitable match on which to judge matters, let

alone to make comparisons with the side that won the 1972 European championship in Sweden.

Even so, the present side has an unbroken run of 20 wins and one can but hope it continues. "You get used to it, and the longer it lasts the less you would like to lose it," the trainer says.

Team captain Bernhard Dietz of Duisburg is already thinking in terms of a round figure: an unbroken run of 25. If this happens both the trainer and his squad may consider they have as good as qualified for the 1982 World Cup.

Raimund Holle (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 12 September 1980)



Victory in sight: Felix Magath scores as West Germany surges to a 3-2 win over Switzerland. (Photo: dpa)

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Raimund Holle (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 12 September 1980)

Former team boss Schön still active

tion held a reception in his honour at the city's Staatstheater.

On retiring after the 1978 World Cup tournament in Argentina he planned to devote more time to "the family, the dog, home life, concerts, the theatre, reading and generally taking it easier."

But he is still often enough in the limelight, in great demand and continually invited to deliver lectures.

"I still have more than enough to do. If I were to accept every invitation I received I would be on the road all the time," he says.

But at least he has been relieved of some of the burdens he has shouldered in a lifetime devoted to association football.

"My relationship with the game has changed. I no longer have to go through so many obligatory motions. I no longer have to nominate teams — or to win games."

So life is much easier, he feels, and his only wish as a 65-year-old is to continue watching good football for as long as possible in good health.

Good football as he used to play it himself (Schön was a first-rate technician of the game) was an advance birthday present he saw on TV when West Germany beat Switzerland 3:2 in Basle.

(Nordwest Zeitung, 13 September 1980)

Gymnast Carmen Rischer modifies routine

Champion gymnast Carmen Rischer of Wattenscheid was at her best in the first of two qualifying events for the European championships, to be held in Amsterdam at the end of October.

A crowd of 600 in Rodgau-Weiskirchen saw her score 38.8 points to win well ahead of reigning national champion Anke Abraham (38.3) and Regina Weber (37.4), both from Lüneburg.

She looked much more self-assured than at the national championships and had scrapped the tougher parts of her routine.

Her sole fault was with the ribbon, in which she scored only 9.55 points, whereas Regina Weber dropped her hoop twice and scored only 8.4 points in that particular discipline.

Eduard Friedrich of the Federal Committee Sports Committee praised the sovereign way in which Carmen Rischer had made sure of victory.

He also congratulated the runner-up, Anke Abraham, on a well-balanced performance and Karin Ludwig from Mosbach, who came fourth, on her improved showing.

On TV afterwards Anke Abraham still reckoned Regina Weber was the better of the two Lüneburg girls.

"You can always make a mistake in a difficult move but in terms of sheer ability Regina is definitely my better."

Women's coach Livia Medilanski may agree. We shall know if she only lines up Anke Abraham on the substitutes' bench in Amsterdam.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 15 September 1980)

Helmut Schön... life is easier. (Photo: Helmut Nagel)